Gay Scenes at the White House-Ladies to Handsome Tollets-The Presidential Wedding Party Quietly Stip Away to Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-Great crowds as sembled at the White House gates yesterday afternoon, in expectation of the wed ding of President Cleveland with Miss Frances Folsom. The weather was propitlous, and every thing went favorably.

About 6:30 o'clock the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages rolling up to to the main door of the mansion through the great iron gates on Pennsylvania

The first arrival was Secretary Lamar et 5:37. He was closely followed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Mr. Wilson S. Bisteri, Secretary and Mrs Endicott. Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. While and Secretary Manning, and his arte. Removing their wraps in the state diningroom, all the guests proceeded to the blue room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland. For a few minutes the guests chatted gaving but converse. by Mass Rose Cleveland. For a few min-utes the guests chatted gayly, but conversa-tion was quickly suspended at 7:15 p. m., when a selected or nestra from the marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of the wedding mare from Mende's sohn's "Midsummer Night Night's Dream," and all eyes were turned to the doorwy, to catch the first glimpse of the fig. coming bride and groom.
THE HAPPY COUPLE.

Starting from the western corridor on the ments.

upper floor the President came slowly down Mrs. the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied, even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the cenlor, the bride and groom entered the blue room, and took a position near its walls, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodeing palms, tropical grasses and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene and the colors of the massive banks of scar let begonias and royal jaqueminot roses, mingled with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling, gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant in-The delicate ivory shades of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress, with turndown collar, white lawn necktie and white enameled study. A hush fell upon the assemblage as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his pos tion, fronting the wedding couple with Rev. William Cleveland, the President's brother, at his left hand,

THE CEREMONY. In a distinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance the doctor began the sim-ple and beautiful wedding service as fol-

"For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessings of the great God, our Father, whose institu-tion it is, and therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer

"Almighty and everlasting God, the father of our spirits, the framer of our bodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift. Thou who canst see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for ns, thy children, and has appointed the hely rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations—regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our Chief Magistrate; endow him plenteausly with Thy grace and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances. Be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave respon sibilities. Day by day may Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be

Thou forever his sun and shield.
"And be graciously pleased to look down upon this Thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca, and many noble women that have adorned the world. May she indeed be a precious boon of God to her husband to cheer and help him continually, a woman gifted with the beauty of the Lord and shedding the sweet influences of Christian life upon the Nation in whose sight she is to dwell. Wilt Thou approve what we Thy servants come to do in Thy name by Thine authority, and under the laws of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them—this man and this woman—who are here to be united in the bonds of wedlock according to the instruc-

tions of Thy word.
"Mercifully be pleased, Almighty God, to vouchsafe to each of them the grace that they may well and truly weigh the unfailing vows which they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Addressing the company, Dr. Sunderland said: "Marriage is honorable among allmen in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife and they twain shall be one flesh. It was instituted by our Creator in the first paradise; it was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle; it was confirmed by the teachand apostic; it was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemet, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began. It is not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. In this holy estate this man and this woman come now to enter. If any now can show just cause why they may not lawcan show just cause why they may not lawfully be united in marriage let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his

To the bride and groom the minister said: "If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands."

The groom and bride joined hands. "Grover," said the minister, "do you take this woman you hold by the hand to be your lawful, wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, aherish, comfort and keep her, in sickness end in health, in joy and in sorrow, and, forsaking all others, keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

The groom answered firstle, "I de."

The groom answered firmly, "I do." Dr. Sunderland continued: "Frances, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawfal, wedded husband, to love after God's ordinance in the holy of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him in slekness and in health, in joy and sorrow, and, forsaking all others, keep you only unto him so long as you both shall live?" The bride responded in a low but clear

voice, "I do." Dr. Sunderland then said solemnly: "For as much as Grover and Frances have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinances in the holy estate of wedlock and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the name of the Father and the Son and

to the newly married pair. She was folto the newly married pair. She was fol-lowed by Miss Cieveland, the Rev. Dn. Cleveland and the other relatives and friends in turn. White the congratulations were in progress the band, under the lead-ership of Prof. Sousa, performed the bridal thorus and march from "Lohengria" and to this music the President and his wife-led the way had be stream The led the way into the stately east room. The ornments of this noble hall were in keepacordinate of this hoole half were in keep-ing with its majestic proportions and its ample space of brilliant illiminations af-forded an opportunity for a fitting display of the ladics' telletter.

THE DEESERS. The bride were an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin, simple, garnished on the high corsage with India muslin crossed in Grecian folds and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange bioseom garnithre commencing upon the veil in a superb coronet was continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tuile, about five yards in length, completely enveloped her, falling to the edge of the petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train, She carried no flowers and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring containing a sapphire and two diamonds.

Mrs. Folsom wore a superb dress of violet satin with gamiture in white faille with crystalized violet drops in pendants every-

Where,
Miss Cleveland were an exquisite dress, a combination of Nile green and cameo pink duchesse satin with silver ornaments, low corsage garnished with pink roses, short sleeves and demi-length gloves in light tan and carried a fan of pink curlew feathers.

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, wore a dainty costume en train of China crepe in robin's egg blue, most effectually garnitured with rare old lace. Her flowers were La

France roses,
Mrs. Manning's dress was of white satisflounced across the front with duchesse lace trimmings finished with sea pearls, square neck and eflow sleeves and diamond orna-Mrs. Endicott wore satin with silver and

white sapphire in black Chantilly lace; red pompon in hair and diamond ernaments. with white satin and tulle skirt trimmed with violets and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Vilas' dress was light blue silk with long train strewn with daisies of silver, front of crystal and point lace and pearl trimming, low neck and cibow siceves, Mrs. Lamont were an ivery tinted satin dress, demi-train, with a panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of the skirt; square neck corsage, edged with crystal and jet fringe, elbow sleeves and a beauti-

ful corsage bouquet of jacqueminot roses. Mrs. Rogers, a consin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of delicate cameo pink with brocaded front.

Mrs. Codman, a relative of the bride, wore

white satin dress en train, with black lace Mrs. Harmon wore a train dress of light

orange.

Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn-colored satin, with overdress of white antique lace cut pempadour, with low rorsage and elbow seeves. Her flowers were jacqueminot roses.

Miss Huddleson was dressed in pink silk with bine trannings.

Miss Sunderland's dress was gray satin, immed with lace, long train, square neck

and elbow sleeves.

There was no formal order observed in the supper room, but a collation was served and the guests sat at the small tables or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menn and cha ted over the event of the evening. The e'egant'y designed sonvenivs consisted of satin boxes containing dainty pieces of the bridal cake, each one bearing the hand-painted monogram "C .- F." and were received with great au-

miration. OFF FOR DEER PARK.

While the orchestra was playing one of Its happiest selections and the guests were gathered about the tables, the bride quietly slipped away to her room and changed her wedding dress for a heavy gray silk traveling dress. She then returned to the company and was soon afterward joined by the President, who had in the meantime changed his dress suit for a traveling costume. This was about 8:30 o'clock, and the President and his bride said a hasty 'good-bye' to their friends and left the house through a private exit from the red room into the south ground. A closed carriage awaited them, and as they entered and the horses started off, a shower of rice was thrown on the carriage and their frien waived them a final "God speed" from the

At the railroad crossing a special train was in waiting to take the President and his bride to Deer Park. They were escorted into the car provided for them without at-tracting attention, and at nine o'clock the train started off to its destination. The President and his bride were wholly unaccompanied on this journey. They will probably remain at Deer Park about a week, during which time they will occupy a small cottage attached to the hotel, which has not yet opened for the season.

Further of the President's Wedding. WASHINGTON, June 3.-The guests began to leave the White, House soon the President's departure, The first to leave was Secretary Bayard. who smilingly stood on the portico for some time before his carriage drove up. The carriage of Dr. and Mrs. Sunderland was the next to drive up and was immediately followed by that of Secretary and Mrs. Manning. The Secretary did not look very well and he appeared rather weak and seemed hardly able to walk. He was supported to his carriage by Postmaster General Vilas and Mr. Bissell. The other guests lingered a while and the orchestra

greats ingered a while and the orchestra continued to play enlivening maste until nearly ten o'clock, by which time all the greats had taken their departure.

The wedding presents were many, but they were not exhibited nor will a list be furnished. This is in deference to the wishes of the President. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond necklace composed of a single string of bril-The presents from the Cabinet officers and their wives were mostly articles of jewelry, although there were several

beautiful presents of silverware. The arrangements for the event were under the control and personal management of Colonel Lamont, and they worked so smoothly and satisfactorily as to earn for him universal commendation.

Constitutional Amendment. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- Senator Cullom introduced in the Senate yesterday a joint resolution proposing the following amend-

Article 18, section 1. The only institution or contract of marriage within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction shall be that of the union in marriage of one man with one woman, and bigamy of polygamy is forever prohibited, any law, custom, form or ceremony, civil or religious to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. on 2. No State shall pass any law or allow any custom, form or ceremony of marriage exact. ment to the constitution:

allow any custom, form or ceremony of mar ringe except in obedience to and conformably to the institution of marrange as herein de fined or established, but otherwise the regu-lation within each State of inarriage and di-vorce and civil and criminal jurisdiction over these subjects shall belong to the severa States as hereloforc.

States as heretofore.

Section 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

A Judge in Stripes. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.-Judge L. in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife—And what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following benediction: "God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you. The Lord mercifully fill you with all the temporal and all the apiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may lave life everiasting. Amen."

At the conclusion of the responsibilities to be some of the proposal and all the proposal and W. Hooper, of Monroe County, was placed

MANNING RESIGNS.

ary Tenders His Resignation, But the President Withholds the Accept

Washington, June 5 .- Secretary Manand the President's reply; under date of June 4, were made public yesterday after-100m. The Secretary says his reasons for this decision are both public and personalthe full recovery of his health, and it was not belitting that a department of government so difficult and important as the treasury portfollo should be administered by a convalencent. The President in reply earnestly requested the Secretary to accept a leave of absence until October next and asked that the final conclusion upon the acceptance of his resignation might be detained until the effects of continued rest and freedom from official cares upon his condition might be tested. Mr. Manning's letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 20 -My Dear Sir: I have decided to place in your hands my resigna-tion of the office which you did me the honor to ask me to accept fifteen months ago. My reasons for this decision are both public and personal. Since the partial recovery of my health has permitted me to reflect upon the demands of the public service to which I had given perhaps too freely all my strength, and upon the conditions of resuming my labors at your side, I have not for a moment ques-tioned what must be my present duty. The full recovery of my health is pronounced to be an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the hot months, is prescribed, or at least advised as prudent regimen thereafter.

Compliance with this advice would not be practicable were it to resture now the general

racticable were I to resume now the general trection of the Treasury Department, even f Abating something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of

direction of the Treasury Department, even if abating something of the energy which it seemed needful to expend in the first year of my work. Supervision at a distance would be more a hendrance than a help to the acting Secretary. But it is not befilling that a department of the Government so difficult and so important should be administered by a convalencent, stud ons of parrying its daily exactions, nor that the watchful convoloi fits chormous influence or the direction of its fiscal policies, even under your wiselead, should be attempted by any one concerned about husbanding his strength. The reforms in our fiscal policy which you have mainta ned, and which have been framed and commended to the wisdom of the legislative branch, are reforms necessary to our safety, binding in honor, and obligatory in the traditions of the Democracy, set down with promises in our stitute book.

Our present tariff laws are at needless copress on instead of an ensy burden. Our currency is a chaos into which we pour from forced purchases of one of the precious metals, a mechanical increment under a coinage law so ill judged and untimely that it hinders the opening of our mints to the natural and unlimited coinage of both metals and the free expansion of our gold and siver coin along with the growing needs of a mighty people. All our needful customs revenue might be collected by strictly revenue duties upon a few store articles instead of by extravagant or prohibitory duties upon more than four thousand articles. The mere machinery of administration by its own mass and complexity breaks down and crushes out the enterprise t assumes to protect. A better currency than elsewhere exists might be had by a few isws of repening and empowering legislation followed by two or three years of capable administration of the treasury and joined with the present sagacious conduct of our forcign policy by the State Department.

Under the operation of the currency laws and tartiff laws now in ferce expended and any size of the present sagacious con

ury and joined with the present sagacious conduct of our foreign policy by the State Bepartment.

Inder the operation of the currency laws and tariff laws now in force, which you and the Forty-ninth Congress were elected by the people to rejeal and reform, the burdened industries of our country are plunging heavily along a miry road toward forescen danger. We talk of arbitrating our respective shire of disaster, instead of knocking off our self-imposed fetters and releasing a general prosperity. This is not, in my deliberate judgment, at me when the President can delay to provide or afford to dispense with an actual, as well as a titular, head of the Treasury Department. The fiscal policy of the Federal Government in respect to a debt so large, taxation so pervasive, and a currency which is universal, can not fail of being a chief factor in national and individual well-heing. Your own duty to which you have addressed yourself with such clear and unflinching purposes, the duty of Congress in the premises, and the laws which may yet be enacted for the guidance of the Treasury Department will require that you he assisted in their administration by an officer capable of fall elficiency and unweated circumspection.

Permit me, therefore, without hesitation,

Per capable of the efforce, without hesitation, Permit me, therefore, without hesitation, Permit me, therefore, without hesitation, Permit me, the permit me, the stand uside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service. Very respectfully yours, Daniel Manning. To the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 1.—My Dear Mr. Manning: I have received your letter in which your resignation is tendered as Secretary of the Trensury. The sentiments therein contained are entirely in dered as Secretary of the Treasury. The sentiments therein contained are entirely in keeping with the devotion to public duty and the loyalty to the interests of the Government which have characterized your relations to the present administration. I um not surprised, though much impressed, with the concern which you evince for the correction of the abuses and the inauguration of the reforms to which in your letter you allude and which have been so often top es of our auxious consultations. I have hoped that the day was at hand when the party to which we belong, influenced largely by faith and confidence in you and in the wisdom of your views, would be queckened in the sense of responsibility and led to more harmonious action upon the important questions with which you have had to deal.

In considering your proposed resignation,

of responsionity and led to more narmonious action upon the important questions with which you have had to deal.

In considering your proposed resignation, I should be strongly inclined by my personal regard and friendship and by the state of your services to the country to beg you to at once and entirely abandon your inclination to relinquish your part of an ardicus duty. But I am convinced that I should not do this, and that in all I suggest and ask I should have much at heart your welfare and safety. You have placed your resignation in my hands. My responsibility here begins, and I know that the responsibility here begins, and I know that the responsibility will be met and the wishes of the people of the land fully answered when I ask you to postpone for a while any insistance upon the acceptance of your resignation, and that your final conclusion thereon may be delayed until the effects of continued freedom from official care upon your condition may be hetter tested. I therefore carnestly request you to accept a leave of absence until the first day of October next, when, if you desire it, the quest on of your resignation may be resumed with, perhaps, better means of judging all the facts and probabilities which should be considered in its determination.

Hoping that you will consent to this suggestion and trusting that your encouraging progress toward restorat on to health may continue, I am faithfully your friend,

Grover Clevelland.

Hop Daniel Maaning. Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Manning has accepted the

. Secretary Manning has accepted the President's suggestion, and will allow his resignation to lie over until his leave of absence shall have expired. Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been requested to con-tinue to act as Secretary until that time, and has consented to do so. Secretary and Mrs. Manning, accompanied by Mr. Joseph W. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mrs. Miller will leave Washington

The President and His Bride-

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- About a thousand circulars announcing the President's marriage were sent out from the White marriage were sent out from the White House yesterday by mail, messengers and otherwise. They are exceedingly simple, plainly engraved in heavy lines on full sheets of fine note paper. These announcements were sent to the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, the Lieutenant General of the army, the Admiral of the navy, other officials in Washington and the navy, other officials in Washington and friends of the President and Mrs. Cleve-land in Albany and Buffalo. Dispatches from Deer Park state the happy pair are having a good time fishing and driving.

Given to the Jury. Sr. Louis, June 5 .- When the criminal MAXWELL CONVICTED.

End of the Trial of Maxwell For the Mur-

der of Pretter.

St. Louis, June 3.—At a few minutes after twelve the sheriff in charge of the hing's letter of resignation, dated May 20. Maxwell jury sent word to Judge Van Waggoner that they had agreed upon a verdict. The jury was notified to hold themselves in readiness to appear in court, and the prisoner was sent for.
At ten minutes to twelve he came into court accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Conkley. When he neared the seat he has occupied during the trial he was met by his attorney, in whose anxious face he at once read his doom. He turned ghastly pale and sank into his chair. Mr. Fauntleroy took his hand and held it firmly, while he

"Brace up, Maxwell; don't be affected. I think the verdict will be one of guilty, but try and control your emotions."

Martin also shook hands with him and gave him a similar warning. The jury made its appearance at 12:15 and at a glance it was apparent that they had decided adversely to the prisoner, who scrutinized their faces c osely as they passed by him. The silence in the court room was intense after they took their seats. The ticking of the clock in the hall was audible to all. The prisoner kept getting paler all the time and just be fore the reading of the verdict he looked as though he would faint. The silence was though he would raint. The shence was broken by Judge Van Waggoner, who asked the jury whether they had agreed upon their verdict and requested them to hand it to Clerk Ormally, who, in a clear voice,

"We, the jury, in the above entitled cause find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indict-

The prisoner stood the ordeal well. His jaw feli a little and his hands elutched one another nervously, but beyond a further blanching of his cheeks he displayed no emotion, being much calmer than his attorneys, who showed unequivocal signs of their disappointment. The jury were polled and certified to the verdict and were then discharged by the court. The verdict was somewhat of a surprise, as Sheriff Hodnett, in charge of the jury, re-ported at ten a, m, that they stood 11 to 1 for conviction and that there was no possi-bility of an arreement. From the jury it was learned that the first ballof resulted nine for murder in the first degree and three for manslaughter. The tweifth juror, a one-armed man named Dozier, stuck out for manslaughter till noon, when he surrendered. Before being taken back to jail Maxwell fully regained his composure, and between the Buffs of his eigarctic stated that he had no fear of the final result as the verdict would undoubtedly be reversed by the

## REDUCING EXPENSES.

Material Reduction in Contracts in the Post-office Department-Cheap Station-

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Postmaster 'General Vilas Saturday gave his attention for the first time to the proposals handed in need opened last week for furnishing the find a pleasant class of refined suburb-Post-office Department with supplies of stamped envelopes. The contract for these supplies is let for four years and the Government is consequently desirous of se-curing a figure that will not, in the event of heavy changes in trade prices in a year, show it to be paying twice as much more under its contract than people in open market. It has on this occasion been very successful and unless times change, when the department begins the selling of envelopes under these contracts, there will be a long and deep howl from the Never in the history of the office Department has it been offered the quality and quantity of paper that it will be able to lay before the public this year and it must result in business men taking advantage of the chance to a considerable extent, especially when the great reduction in this year's prices is known, Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen, during the latter part of Graham's term, had a bitter quarrel over the letting of some of the contracts with the Postmaster General, and as a result Gresham took one contract deduced from this public attitude to out of his hands and let it himself, with mendicants. I know certain wise men not very great success. Hazen was piqued, would seriously insist that it enof course and after a Congressional invest courage or course, and after a congressional meter accounts of Gresham's action, set himself to work out a scheme of economy in the purchase of envelopes that should have some certain it did not; and one merchant tangible result. He visited a large munber of paper mills and studied the process of envelope making, and invited manuthis purpose each year was bold enough to say that Americans had got so they would not give a dollar for any purpose whatever unless they could mannate and secured a better class of bids, as noted above. The proposa's as laid before the department, show a deduction over last contract price in the first three contracts as follows: First quality, 18.6 per cent.; third class, 38 per cent. This same reduction, will, of course, be made to the public, as the law requires that the envelopes be furnished the public as nearly cost as can be ascertained. Of course the duliness of business has some thing to do with the reaction in price, but the extraordinary good quality of samples furnished the department is what will likely affect outsiders. It is almost sure that the furnished the department is what will likely affect outsiders. It is almost sure that the contract will be awarded to the present contractors, to firms at Hartford, Conn.

## ANOTHER STRIKE ENDED.

he Executive Committee Declares the Strike Off-Claimed to be a Failure. NEW YORK, June 7 .- At ten a, m. yesterday every street car line in the city was in operation, excepting those on First and Second avenues. The men of these lines loitered about after all other workmen had taken out their cars. They were much sur-prised to learn that all the other roads besides theirs had resumed operations. The executive committee soon afterward de-clared the strike off, and there was a gencrared the strike oil, and there was a gen-eral stampede back to work. President Lyon, of the Third avenue road, said: "This is a general surrender that will mark the beginning of the final destruction of the Knights. They may lay the whole blame to the incapacity and utter lack of honor and for the workingmen over the tyranny of ig-norant and avaricious men whom they have allowed to lead them by the nose have beaten them at every point—at the strike, at the boycott and at the tie-up—and

tended marriage of Hon. Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court, as characterized the 15 were successively named as the dates of the event. A private dispatch received in this city last night, however, stated that the marriage would take place in New York
City at noon to-day, and that the happy
couple would sail for Europe on a steamer
leaving one hour later.

Sr. Louis, June 7.-Reports from Shelbina, Mo., say that Judge Joseph Hunalt, the wealthiest farmer and stock raiser in belly County, Mo., was murdered on the pighway about two miles from his bome at Hager's Grove, late Friday morning last. His body was found in the brush near the road, with two great gashes in the throat and three pistol shot wounds in the shoulder and side. The perpetrator of the deed is auknown, but suspicion resis upon a certain person and at last recounts the shorting and gone to the seems. Opinion is divided as to whether the nurder was committed by malice or by money; CUBAN BEGGARS.

The Considerate Treatment According to the City of Havans. There are very many beggars in Cuba. At least it seems that there are. Possibly there are no more in proportion to inhabitants than elsewhere; but the beggar here is in a cer tain sense a person of individualiza tion and character, and wholly so through the way he is treated by all classes of people. One might say there were no unworthy beggars here. That is, there seem to be few who have. no good reason for begging. There is a quick public discernment that wil permit no imposition, or little imposition, and every human being seems to as instantly discern imposition as real-ize real need. Evidently most beggars quickly take place as public charac-ters, permitted with consideration to ask alms, or if detected in imposition are instantly subjected to most severe punishment. So those who are tol erated are most sympathetically treated. While this is an odd social condition, it still more odd that the mendicant does not become overbold and insolent. The recognized beggar is permitted, almost encouraged, everywhere. You will stumble over him at the church doors; give him the sidewalk on the principal thoroughfares; see that he has a comfortable seat in the cabin of the ferries; walk all around him in his various forms at the doors of the cafe and shops; defer to his being agreeably located in the parks and plazas, and give him the pleasantest corner beside your portero in the entrada of your dwelling. I have followed these beggars

around some to notice not only their conduct, but that of people toward them, and confess that it became a per-plexing study. The maimed beggars, who can not get about from pla place, are just as regularly at their different stations as the merchant at his shop, and they are never in any one's way. Thousands of people pass them, but no one regards them with indifference or contempt, and there is certain ly an honest sympathy and thought ful consideration shown, even if alms are trifling and infrequent The most forlorn beggar, thirsty, will march into a cafe, walk right to a bar, and help himself to a glass of water from the fountain in every bar, which seems to have no other purpose, with as much composure as though he owned the establishment, and if he is helpless and asks for it he is served with as much deference as an official. This is not exceptional. It is universal. And if a dozen patrons of the place are near there is:

of vivacious activity until the beggar's want has been supplied. I have taken many trips on the Guanabacoa and an people coming and going, to study this one phase of life here, and a quiet and thoughtfulness always prevail in the cabin when the beggar enters. Those who give, give gladly and with-out ostentation. Those who do not, defer to the act of others with unfeigned approval and apparent regret at their momentary inability to do as they would like in the same direction. Saturday is beggar's day in matters of food, and, it is said, no beggar can enter any shop and go away empty-handed. Dealers in coffee and rice apportion great sacks of the same for poor, and clerks are detailed to wait upon all applicants generously; bakers invariably provide for these days, and every caller unable to pay for the same receives a loaf free, while every dealer in food materials yields and cheerily gives his tithe in the same direction. I do not know what can be certain it did not; and one merchan who sets aside thousands of dollars for this purpose each year was bold enough

"Work, Work!"

How many women there are working today in various branches of industry—to
say nothing of the thousands of patient
housewives whose lives are an unceasing
round of toil—who are martyrs to those
complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard
and irksome and their lives shortened, yet
hard necessity compels them to keep on.
To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all
female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All
druggists.

Size aint everything. A watch ticking can be heard farther than a bed ticking.

THE beneficial results produced by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer are wonderful. Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders. THE intoxication of wealth is not due t

"Anour the greatest tail-bearer I know said the farmer's boy, "is our peacock."

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, June ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping steers.
Butchers steers.
HOGS—Packing.
SHEEP—Fair to choices...
WHEAT—No. 2 red.... CATTLE-Shipping stores 

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HOUS—Good to choice 5 0 0
HERF—Committe good 7 9 0
HERF—Committe good 7 9 0
HEAT—No. 8 red 5 0
ATL Western might 5 0
BUTTER—Committee good 7 0
BUTTER—C AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red Hot Burs of Iron to His Pearful Prenzy—A Scientific Inves-tigation and Ite Results.

Cincianati Times-Star.

ım or death !" This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off is to-day a hopeless wreck! One can scarcely roalize the sufferings of

an opium victim. De Quincy has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe

the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chamists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled ever red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an oplum frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes iny blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over thirty grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive busianss cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is, the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found I could not do it.

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a domoralized condition of those organs; that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the legres of upor which could be imparted to them. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever excaped."

"Bo you we piect to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating puysicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object-was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merit a alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. Our next object-was the first was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and it was to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the app

An opponent of Darwinism calls it "scientific monkeyism."

8500,000,000.

HINT FOR WINTER-How to keep your rooms warm-keep your grates coal'd.

A Bargain in Corner Lots A Bargain in Corner Lota is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you. When the first symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when nothing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is not only the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures blotches, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

It is the "duck of a bonney" that makes a young girl's head swim.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large il-instrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Associ-ation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Eyes are not eyes when cigar-smoke makes them water.—N. Y. Ledger.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c. An auctioneer does as he is bid, a post-

An inferior article is dear at any price emember this, and buy Frazor Axle Gross A DENTIST is no chicken. He is always

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